

WEATHER FORECAST.
Fair and cooler to-day; to-morrow fair;
fresh northwest winds.
Highest temperature yesterday, 85; lowest, 70.
Detailed weather reports on last page.

The



Sun.

IT SHINES FOR ALL

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HAIG BATTERS THROUGH ENEMY IN FLANDERS; GAINS A DOZEN VILLAGES IN SCARPE SECTOR; FRENCH KEEP UP ADVANCE; HAMMER ROYE

SENATE TO PASS DRAFT TO-DAY; STRIKE BAN TOO

Expected to Yield if House
Protests Work or Fight
Amendment.

EDUCATIONAL PLAN O. K.

Women Dependents of Soldiers
Get Right to Enter Gov-
ernment Service.

Special Despatch to The Sun.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26.—A final vote on the man power bill will be taken in the Senate to-morrow. The measure was reached to-day following the favorable reception of numerous amendments. The agreement provides that after 1 o'clock speeches on the bill will be limited to ten minutes, and that at 4 o'clock the Senate shall begin voting on the measure and all amendments pending.

The debate to-day veered from point to point in rather listless fashion. It became evident early that the Senate would not reach a definite agreement on the Reed-Thomas amendment, framed to forestall strikes in essential industries, nor upon the Cummins substitute for that amendment, which provides that workers who refuse to submit to arbitration of the War Labor Board and who otherwise come within the ages and other provisions of the draft law shall be forthwith conscripted if they persist in their threats.

Question Still Pending.

At the conclusion of to-day's session this question was pending. There is every reason to expect it to be disposed of early to-morrow. The Senate without doubt will reach a decision on the legislation into the man power bill regardless of the fact that the House failed to include a similar provision. This will make necessary a conference unless the House is willing to accept the Senate form of amendment.

It is expected that the Senate will yield to the House on the elimination of the anti-strike section altogether.

In speaking in favor of his own modification to-day Senator Cummins (Iowa) insisted that the proposed Reed-Thomas amendment, which provided all dependents of soldiers to be conscripted, placed in the hands of private employers, whereas making willingness to arbitrate disagreements the first test of the justice of the claim of the labor organizations gave the Government a certain supervision over the situation. In those circumstances, he said, if the man threatening to strike should quit work pending a decision by the War Labor Board the justice of prompt Federal action would be unquestionable.

Educational Clause Approved.

By a vote of fifty-three to thirteen the Senate approved the amendment written into the bill by the committee providing that men under 21 drafted into the military service before they had completed two years education, or less if desired, at the expense of the Government. The provision of the proviso did not discontinue the principle involved, but expressed the view that the matter should be the object of subsequent and more seriously considered legislation.

An amendment offered by Senator Smith (Ga.) providing that the Quartermaster's Department shall issue uniforms to officers at cost was adopted. Senator Smith said he knew of one instance where an officer had been obliged to pay \$30 for a uniform. This, he said, was exorbitant, and that, furthermore, a general overcharge of approximately 50 per cent. was being practiced upon officers by dealers in uniforms and equipment.

The Senate also wrote into the bill without dissent the provision that wives and other women dependents of soldiers shall hereafter be privileged to enter the Government service in clerical or stenographic positions. The proposed amendment to this committee proviso, offered by Senator Shields (Tenn.) to the effect that women so engaging in the Federal service should enter without the regular civil service examination, was defeated.

CARDINAL FARLEY BETTER.

Slight Improvement Noted, Though Condition Is Still Critical.
Cardinal Farley is still in a critical condition, although a slight improvement has been noted, according to a statement by Dr. Carroll yesterday.
No bulletin was issued by the attending physicians.

U. S. Man Power Beats German by 12,660,000

Special Despatch to The Sun.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26.—Estimates available at the War Department show to-day a great contrast in the man power of the United States and Germany and the demands that war has made upon the fighting forces of the two countries. These contrast figures appear in the subjoined, and it must be remembered the figures are based upon more than four years of war for Germany and almost one and a half years for the United States.

GERMANY.
Called to colors.....10,900,000
Ages in call.....18 to 50
Percentage of power called.....70
Losses.....4,750,000
Man power still available.....5,340,000

UNITED STATES.
Called to colors.....5,000,000
Ages in call.....18 to 45
Percentage of power called.....21.30
Losses.....124,052
Man power still available.....18,000,000
*Including coming draft. †To August 1. ‡To date.

BONE DRY DATE SET FOR JUNE 30

President Asks for Six Months
Delay and Prohibition
Leaders Assent.

DEBATE OPENS THURSDAY

If War Ends Next Year Law

Will Prove of Little
Value.

Special Despatch to The Sun.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26.—Senate prohibitionists have been apprised of the wishes of the President with respect to the wartime prohibition amendment. The change was agreed to tentatively after an interview to-day with the President by Senator Sheppard (Tex.) the leading proponent of a bone dry nation in the Democratic Senatorial ranks.

Dry See Little Gain.

Naturally there has been some grumbling on the part of the more ardent prohibitionists at this continuance of the selling of alcoholic beverages through nearly a year more of the war. They assert that in view of the necessities of Gen. March and other military leaders that the war will be won in 1919, they have really gained very little for the proposed law is strictly a war time measure, and its restrictive power ends automatically with the proclamation of peace. But Senator Sheppard, a loyal supporter of the President in all measures before Congress, has yielded his personal views to those of the titular head of the Democratic Party, and is ready to compromise when the food bill and its bone dry rider again come before the Senate.

In view of the agreement to vote on the man power bill at 4 o'clock to-morrow afternoon, and the further agreement that Wednesday be set aside in the Senate as a memorial day to the late Senator Francis G. Newlands (Nev.), the bone dry amendment, which is the only controversial point in connection with the food bill, will become the subject of active debate Thursday.

Prediction were made to-day that there might even be a further compromise with regard to the effective date for the proposed law. The President, it is asserted, would have preferred to have the time for the sale of alcoholic beverages extended to January 1, 1920, and it is likely that an amendment to this effect may be offered.

WILSON WHISTLES AFTER CALL.

Visits Secretary Baker and Has Half Hour Conference.
WASHINGTON, Aug. 26.—President Wilson walked to the State War and Navy Building and visited Secretary Baker, with whom he remained in conference for more than half an hour.
The President seemed in the best of spirits and was whistling as he returned to the White House.

GERMANS SHOOT THEIR OFFICERS BEFORE FRENCH

Poilus on the Divette Wit-
ness Revolt of Soldiers as
Drive Increases.

OFFICERS SLAY MEN TOO

Humbert's Army Holding on
Tenaciously and Is Gain-
ing Bit by Bit.

By GERALD CAMPBELL.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun from the London Times Service.
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WITH THE FRENCH ARMY, Aug. 26.—On the north bank of the Divette River, west of Piemont, a young French officer and his men were lying in a position in a hollow road to which they had advanced three days ago. Even at night it is practically impossible to pass food to these advanced positions, as the ground sloping down to the river on this side is constantly swept by the enemy's fire from the village and high hills on the other side. Their friends kept them supplied, however, by passing tins of preserved meat from shell hole to shell hole, there being plenty of these about, since the fighting in this vicinity has been constant for nearly a fortnight.

These Frenchmen are in about the most uncomfortable position one can imagine, but they decline to be relieved as they wish to be first into Gung when the time comes for further advance.

That is the kind of temper one finds everywhere at the front. There is no holding the men back. They want always to be on the move. I just returned from Piemont and on the way back I had a talk with the officers and men of the division which captured Belval from in front after it had been surrounded by other divisions. The ground they now have before them is rather worse from the attacks of the enemy, but they had to make their way through the mud and the rain, and they are now in a position to take the offensive within range of Piemont.

Have Met Still Fighting.

These men do not know what Marshal Foch's plans are, but if asked to push straight ahead they would ask nothing better. Yet the fighting they had to go through to take Comont was about as stiff as fighting could be. Their own share began when they relieved a division which had pushed the French front well up on the plateau of St. Claude Farm. From there they had to push down the slope of the plateau into the woods and ravines in front of the village of Piemont.

Their artillery opened the way for them and when they reached the first German trench a corporal from a Nancy regiment jumped down on the heads of a squad of Germans who promptly threw up their hands in token of surrender. From then until the 21st they never stopped fighting.

This whole country is a maze of trenches, those of the original French front line of 1914-17 covering a belt of land two miles wide. From these and other strong positions the Germans resisted with the utmost resolution. There was no question here of running away. Constantly the French found themselves in front of machine gun nests which could not be directly carried. Over and over again they had to flank the Germans through the mud and rain, and until they were within 10 or 20 yards from where they would rush the Germans with grenades and bayonets.

At some of these nests the Germans held out for hours after they were surrounded. At one place, after the French broke in, the Germans refused to surrender and fought until the last of twelve men were dead. That sort of thing was continually happening.

As the French advanced from point to point.

Continued on Second Page.

Allied Air Raiders Bomb Constantinople

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 26.—"Two hostile air squadrons attacked Constantinople Wednesday night," says a Turkish official statement received here to-day.

CZECHS DEFEAT REDS IN SIBERIA

Gen. Semenoff Takes Many
Bolshevik Prisoners When
Seizing Motosievskai.

By the Associated Press.

VLADIVOSTOK, Aug. 21 (delayed).—American forces which have been landed here are in camp at the assembling point of the big American Locomotive Works at Vladivostok. The town was taken and many prisoners, including a large number of wounded, were taken. The work of the Japanese in strengthening the Chinese frontier made the attack possible.

By the Associated Press.

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The Japanese are established in the Commercial School, which is situated on the bluff overlooking the harbor. The first hostile engagement in which the troops had been involved occurred four miles beyond Vladivostok, a suburb where an American railway guard, assisted by the Japanese, drove back organized Chinese bandits. The bandit force numbered about 400 and was strongly armed with machine guns and trench mortars. They had threatened to loot Vladivostok.

Drive Out Bolshevik Troops.

LONDON, Aug. 26.—Gen. Semenoff's opponents in the Transsiberian region have withdrawn as a result of the arrival of Japanese troops at Manchuli, according to a Tientsin dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company. Only 2,000 of the Bolshevik troops remain in that region.

Japanese troops are completing their concentration on the Ussuri front according to despatches from Vladivostok. At Engeneika, sailors, supported by armored cars, attacked the Bolshevik troops in the face of heavy artillery fire and routed them.

It is reported that Americans have privately lent the city of Vladivostok \$1,750,000, taking the tramways as security.

STRIKE EPIDEMIC REACHES IRELAND

Authorities Refuse to Con-
sider Women's Demand.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.

LONDON, Aug. 26.—The strike epidemic is spreading in Great Britain. Dublin workmen engaged in the building trade are striking for higher pay. Ten thousand men are involved. The tube strike in London has not been extended and by closing fourteen minor stations the company managed to maintain fair service. A disquieting phase is the possibility that electrical workers may join the walkout. Strike officials say the members are strongly in sympathy with the demand of women workers for equal pay for equal work, and that unless there is a settlement soon the strike will spread to other trades.

PERSHING REPORTS U. S. GAINS.

Americans Victors Near Fismes and in Alsace.
WASHINGTON, Aug. 26.—The report covering to-day's activities of the American forces in France as issued by Gen. Pershing and made public to-night by the War Department follows:
Section A.—In a local action west of Fismes our troops gained ground and captured prisoners. In Alsace a hostile raid was repulsed with losses.

BRITISH TANKS ARE NIGHTMARE TO KAISER'S MEN

Armored Cars Get Behind
Enemy Lines, Even to
Retreating Columns.

PLAINT MADE BY GERMANS

They Hail Machines Like
Buses, but Drivers Refuse
to Accept Surrender.

By PERRY ROBINSON.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun from the London Times Service.
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WITH THE BRITISH ARMY IN FRANCE, Aug. 26.—British tanks have played an ever increasing part in the battle now being fought on a twenty-three mile front. This after the Germans officially announced that all the British tanks had been smashed.

While there must be casualties among the tank crews these have been slight in proportion to the service they have given. There are individual tanks that have travelled more than 400 miles in the recent fighting. That the Germans have tanks on the brain is indicated by numerous documents recently captured. These report hearing tanks behind our lines in places where there was not a single tank.

That the tanks have been able to conceal their movements is indicated by the fact that a large number of them were on one side of a certain small village while the Germans were on the other side. Never once did the enemy suspect the presence of the tanks.

Can't "Kamered" to Tanks.

Some of the German officers taken prisoner have told our men they consider it most ungentlemanly on our part to use these tanks, since there is no way to surrender to them. They told the prisoners for their comfort that the tanks came they tried their best to surrender, hailing them as they would buses, that being the only way they knew to indicate a readiness to give up. The tanks, having small accommodations for prisoners, rolled on, leaving the prisoners to their fate.

One officer said he had been fighting since 1914 and never thought he would be treated to such discourtesy when he did us the honor of offering to surrender.

Some of our armored cars had amusing experiences. Some of these did not fairly roll on the roads along which the German transport columns were retreating and played havoc with the Germans. Others cut telephone wires behind the enemy's front, thereby adding to the chaos already reigning there. One car captured a division headquarters with papers.

Four Battalions Surrender.

Four battalions of the Fortieth Saxony Division were captured by our men, due to the fact that they hadn't studied their local geography. These men were all tied in knots, trying to get their bearings. They committed any offense their punishment always was quick and severe. They said that even girls had been compelled to work in the trenches back of the German lines.

The weather continues good and our men are in the best possible spirits. We hear of big enemy concentrations in the Cambrai region. All these reports, however, are eddies in the great flood which flows evenly and irresistibly.

STAR TO MARK GUARDSMEN.

Scarlet Insignia on Sleeve for Officers and Enlisted Men.

ALBANY, Aug. 26.—Officers and enlisted men of the New York Guard henceforth must wear on their sleeves a scarlet five pointed star under an order issued to-day by Adjt.-Gen. Charles H. Sherrill.

The order carries out instructions of the War Department, and it is understood, its purpose is to distinguish State militia organizations from units in Federal service.

AUSTRIANS OPPOSE YANKS.

Force Is Definitely Identified Among Enemy Reserves.
By the Associated Press.
WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, Aug. 26.—Austrian troops have been identified opposite the position of a certain American unit.
It is not known whether they are in the line, but they are known definitely to be lying in reserve.

PIONEERS NEEDING GUNS GET THEM FROM ENEMY

Americans Also Gather Up Ammunition to Turn
Against the Germans as They
Do Their Digging.

By RAYMOND G. CARROLL.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun and the Public Ledger.

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WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, Aug. 26.—That adaptability is the strong point of the American soldier was illustrated by a regiment of pioneers who had been ordered forward for road repair work and for burying the dead on the south bank of the Vesle without machine gun equipment.

"My men ought to have some machine guns," reported Lieut. John Thomas Taylor of Wyncote, Pa., to Major George Blair of Philadelphia. "Sorry," said Major Blair. "We haven't any machine guns for them just now." Undaunted, the pioneers went out on the battlefield and collected a lot of German machine guns, with several cases of ammunition. These guns they repaired and polished and soon had them in as good shape as if they had been new. They then perfected themselves in the use of the guns, so that in a short time these pioneers were just as expert in the use of machine guns as the regular gunners.

"So far we haven't had much chance to use the guns," said a big sergeant. "For the most part our work has consisted of digging holes for dead horses and dead Germans, and I hope some day we will get into real fighting, and then watch us shoot up Heinele with his own guns."

The same enthusiasm is rampant all through the American army.

YANKEES RAID CONFLANS AGAIN

Drop Forty Bombs on Railroad
Yards and Cause Big
Explosion.

FACE HEAVY ENEMY FIRE

U. S. Airmen Also Aid in De-
struction of German Am-
munition Dumps.

By the Associated Press.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, Aug. 26.—American bombing machines again raided Conflans yesterday, dropping forty bombs on the railroad yards, despite heavy anti-aircraft fire. All the bombs were anti-aircraft fire. All the bombs were anti-aircraft fire.

German planes appeared as the Americans completed their mission and followed the Americans back to their lines, but failed to engage them in battle.

Several German ammunition dumps north of the Vesle River were blown up to-day by high explosives from the American guns. This was the only notable incident in the operations between Soissons and Rheims, although the usual exchange between the artillery continued.

The destruction of the dumps was made possible by aerial observation by American aviators. They were located near Revin and early in the day a battery of long range guns began dropping shells at points indicated. The observation posts soon after reported great clouds of smoke from the targets.

An indication of the lengths to which Germany is going for war materials is contained in a letter taken from a dead soldier. It was written by his wife and informed him that the great bronze statue of Emperor William at Luneburg, Pomerania, had been taken down and sent to the foundry to be converted into ordnance, as had also the roofs of churches.

ENEMY'S CHEMICAL WORKS ARE BOMBED

British Make Successful Raid
at Mannheim.

LONDON, Aug. 26.—Chemical factories at Mannheim and the railway station at Frankfurt were successfully attacked Sunday night by the British independent air force, according to an official communication issued to-night. All the British machines returned safely to their base.

The British independent air force operating on the west front lost seven airplanes in another bombing of Mannheim last Thursday. The frank report of this loss has caught the public imagination here.

The outstanding feature of the exploit was the heroic determination of the British squadrons. They were heavily attacked as they flew to their objective. They knew that equally stern fighting would await them on their return, but nothing daunted them. It takes more than the risk of danger to halt British airmen when they have made up their minds to reach an objective," says one newspaper.

It is pointed out that the Germans were in largely superior numbers and had only to think of fighting, whereas the British had both fighting and bombing to attend to. The odds were all on the German side, but the British aviators reached Mannheim and did their job.

The British aviators did not suffer without hitting back, the newspapers also point out, for three German fighting planes were beaten down. Officially it is noted that the Germans are now making most determined efforts to protect their towns by concentrating large numbers of fighting machines and anti-aircraft guns.

British Ship Fast Aground.

A NORTH ATLANTIC PORT, Aug. 26.—A British steamship formerly well known in the transatlantic service, was fast aground to-night in a bay near this port. The vessel, which was bound west, lost her bearings during a heavy fog last night. She was leaning badly to-night and it was feared it would be impossible to free her.

Bapaume Surrounded on Three Sides and Picardy Sector Slowly Narrows.

GERMANS GET NO REST
Reserves Being Concentrat-
ed North of Soissons in Ef-
fort to Check French.

ENEMY MORE STUBBORN
Critics Incline to Belief He
Will Be Unable to Hold on
Hindenburg Line.

LONDON, Aug. 26.—Field Marshal Haig struck a new surprise blow to-day on a new front east of Arras, on the Scarpe River. More than a dozen villages were captured and there was an average penetration of about two miles. Monchy-le-Preux, Guemappe and Wancourt were among the villages taken.

While this new attack was being launched British troops continued active on the old fighting ground across the Coteul River. In their advance here the villages of Mory and St. Leger were taken, while further south the town of Favreuil fell into allied hands. The latter town is a mile and a half northeast of Bapaume which Haig's troops have now surrounded on three sides. Further south the British are reported in the western edge of Thillois.

Haig's guns are now within direct range of Bapaume and it seems likely that town will fall within a day or two unless something happens to check the British advance.

French Also Advance.

The British continued to gain in the region east of Albert and further south, around the curve of the salient the French pushed forward slightly at several places. At no place along the line was there a letup in the pressure against the enemy, apparently with the view of driving him out of the Picardy salient altogether.

French troops continued to hammer at Roye to-day. This point, due to numerous German reinforcements, has become one of the strong points in the line. Hindenburg being determined to save the town, apparently regardless of cost. It is costing him heavily, however, as French guns are trained on the place and never cease their hammering. The German commanders realize that the giving up of this one of their strongholds would endanger their lease on the whole salient from the Somme to Soissons.

The French have captured Fresnoy-le-Roy and St. Mar, villages north and south of Roye respectively, despite the heaviest kind of resistance by the Germans. Gen. Debeney's men are daily getting closer to Roye and its fall is felt by the allied commanders to be only a matter of days.

Germans Concentrate Reserves.

In the region north of Soissons the Germans have made heavy concentrations of reserve troops and these are offering desperate resistance to Gen. Mangin's men. The German Generals apparently are attempting to thwart the French plan of flanking the Chemin-des-Dames positions, which protect the German front to the East, now opposed by the Americans. Gen. Mangin has shown ability to cope successfully with these counter attacks, and even to advance in spite of them. Among other reserves the famous Prussian Guard has been thrown against Mangin's divisions here, but they are finding themselves up against the same impossible task. They are confronted when they try to stop the Americans in the Marne salient.

Due to their numerous advances in the north the British are already in the old Hindenburg defense zone and are daily getting nearer to the line itself.

Old Line May Not Hold.

Some of the military critics in the allied capitals in their efforts to analyze Marshal Foch's battle plan see an attempt on his part to keep up a pressure on the Germans that will prevent them from sending men back to strengthen and fortify the old Hindenburg line, in which apparently the German commanders now intend to spend the winter. If Foch can keep the Germans distracted he will not only prevent additions to the strength of this line but he will so weaken the forces opposed to them that he will be able to go through them even when they reach their old defensive zone.

Australian troops operating with the British report that the enemy forces opposed to them are in retreat and that fires were observed in ammunition dumps behind the German lines. The Australians, it is reported, have captured more than 15,000 prisoners since August 3, this number being greater than all their casualties. The allied prisoner bag grows daily, both the British and French reporting additional captures. The Paris War Office announces the taking of more than 600 prisoners to-day, including numerous officers.

It was officially announced in London